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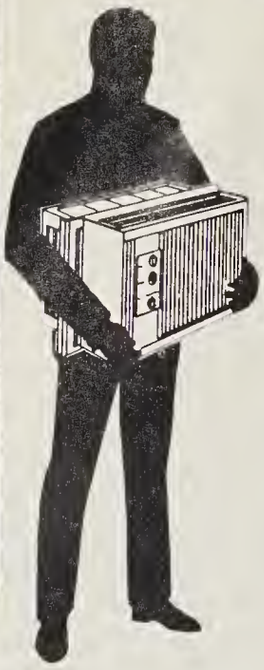

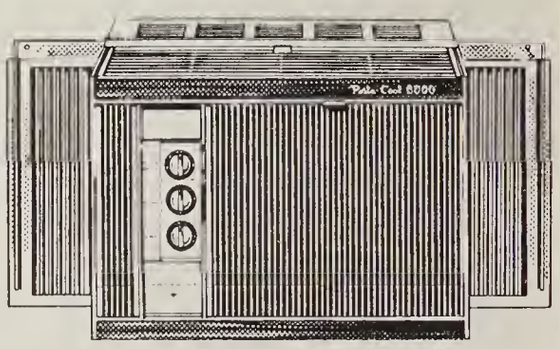

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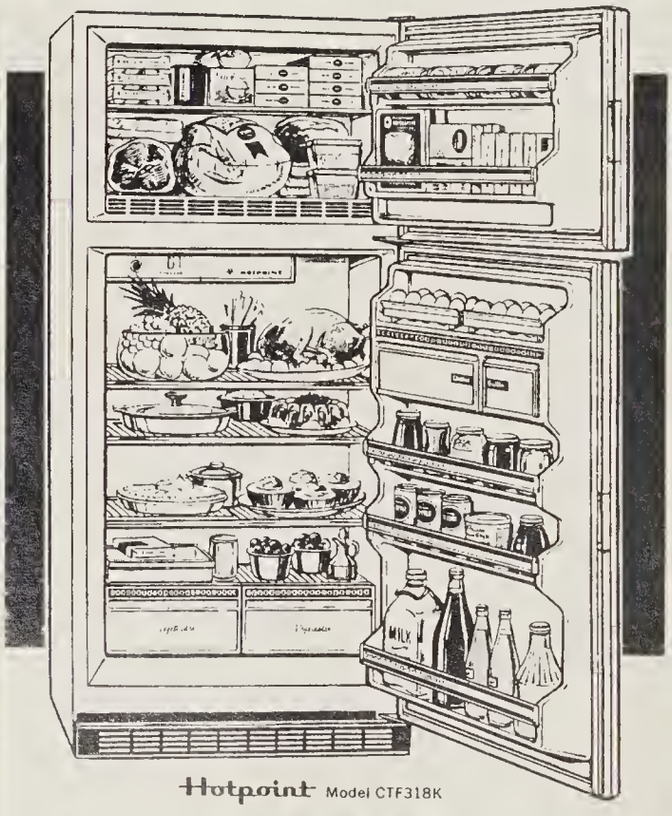

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The CAROLINA FARMER
Vol. 24, No. 7, July 1969

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COVER—Trout fishing in a silt-free stream in Avery County. Before pollution became such a problem, there was good water for good fishing in many streams and rivers across the state. Color photograph, reproduced by courtesy of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, is from "America the Beautiful" series. A special article on page 4 tells the story behind the picture.

This month . . .

4 SOIL AND WATER
6 THE DOCTOR SHORTAGE
8 A LOGICAL SOLUTION
12 THE CAROLINA HOMEMAKER
20 PROFILE
22 HALE!

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A Good Beginning; Keep It Up

North Carolina's new Attorney General Robert Morgan is showing what can be done if a public servant really wants to serve the public.

Even before he took office last January he revealed plans for establishing a Consumer Protection Division. Shortly after settling behind his desk in the Justice Building in Raleigh he was on his feet and in action in a drug price-fixing case. The drug firms involved subsequently offered North Carolina a $3 million settlement. The total eventually recovered may run even higher. By handling the case with his own staff, rather than by hiring outside counsel as usually was done in the past, he saved the State $400,000 in legal fees.

Bob Morgan was still new to his office, too, when he intervened in a telephone rate case and, naming Jean Benoy head of his new Consumer Protection Division, demonstrated to North Carolina's taxpayers and rate-payers they would be represented effectively in all matters that concern them. More recently he intervened in a railroad freight rate case, making it clear the Attorney General's Office will be active whenever and wherever action is indicated.

Morgan's readiness to act recalls the years when Dr. I. Beverly Lake, now a State Supreme Court justice, was an assistant attorney general. In a series of hard-fought cases before the State Utilities Commission, Dr. Lake gave the rate-paying public a champion with an uncanny knack for demolishing rate-chargers' evidence and witnesses.

With Morgan as attorney general, State regulatory bodies again will be challenged to consider all the evidence. Perhaps, hopefully, their members will become more aware they, too, are public servants.

Attorney General Morgan has made a great beginning. Remembering how it was when Assistant Attorney General Lake was at his fighting best, it is refreshing to contemplate that the little man—the rate-paying, taxpaying consumer—once again has a fighting chance.

—Jim Chaney

Soil and Water for a Growing Future

Someday North Carolina may become an economic leader among the states. We have the natural resources for such a role, We have the people. If we can learn to use what we have wisely and guard against misuse and waste, we need not worry about the opportunities. We'll be able to make them for ourselves.

Clear water, pure water; water rippling and rushing in rocky streams, with rainbow trout and brown trout darting through it, leaping from it, teasing fishermen, flashing in the sun.

There are still such scenes in North Carolina. There is one in the mountains, on the Linville River in Avery County near Pineola.

But clean rivers are not now found generally across the state. In too many cases, rivers are polluted and undeveloped, and water which might be used cannot be used or is wasting.

Water—water and soil, they are two of the most important of North Carolina's natural resources. The way in which they are used will determine North Carolina's future.

North Carolina is blessed with an abundance of natural resources. Aside from its rivers and streams and many lakes and its wide variety of soils, it has an abundance of woodlands, good rainfall, a generally temperate climate and a rather long growing season.

The woodlands range from small tracts to forests and cover nearly 60 per cent of the state. More species of trees grow in them than on the entire continent of Europe, and after three centuries of constant use, North Carolina's forests produce more timber than is used each year.

North Carolina is organized into 88 soil and water conservation districts. Each district receives technical help from the Soil Conservation Service and other federal and state agencies. A wide variety of conservation practices has been planned and applied under the Soil Conservation program.

Form pond neor Bonner Elk was designed by Soil Conservotion Service.

In the early days of the program many miles of terraces were built in the Piedmont section to check erosion. Tree-planting, forest management pasture planning and pasture development have been and still are the dominant practices in the Mountain region. Erosion control practices plus much drainage work have been accomplished in the Coastal Plain region.

Land uses in the Piedmont and Mountain regions are changing towards recreation, urbanization, and industrialization. In many sections the purely agricultural approach in soil conservation practices is giving way to an approach which attempts to bring about wise use and management of land for all of the different purposes.

The clear, pure water of the Linville River near Pineola is a benefit of the soil conservation program. Erosion control keeps the water free from silt; farm ponds have been built through the section; pastures have been developed; and a nursery produces small hemlock trees for the creation of windbreaks and timber tracts.

The stream is stocked with rainbow trout from a private hatchery. Although fishing is prohibited at this point, it is permitted at locations downstream.

—Jim Chaney

Trout ponds on o farm in Avery County show results of soil conservotion program.

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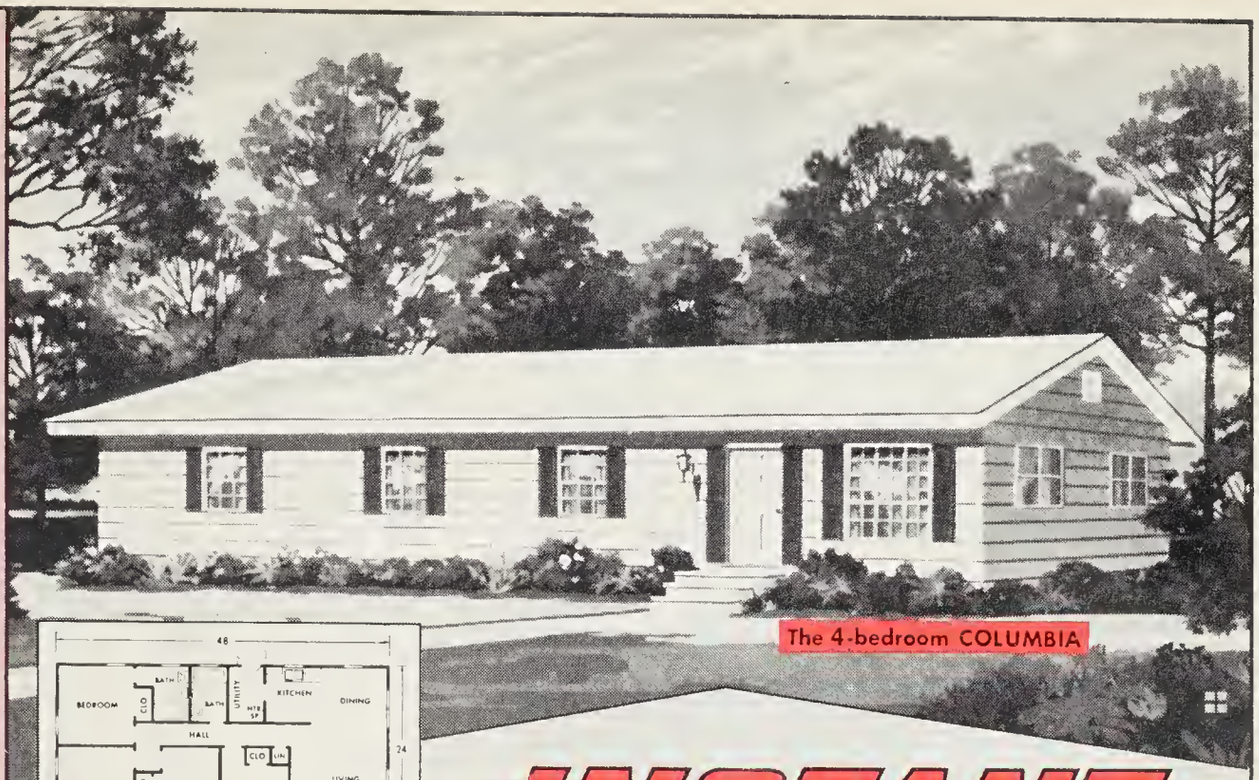

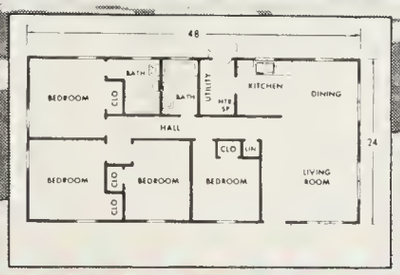

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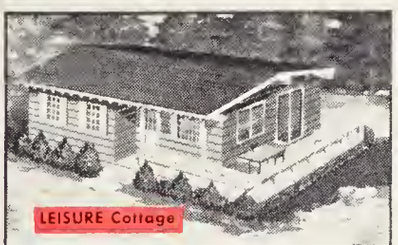

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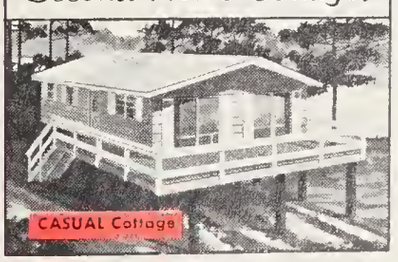

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How Can We Get More Family Doctors?

A Doctor Prescribes What Should be Done

A doctor shortage is plaguing rural North Carolina. There are doctors in the cities but there aren't enough general practitioners for all the rural communities and small towns that want them.

The president of the State Medical Society says the shortage won't be overcome until medical schools and communities change their attitudes.

Dr. Edgar T. Beddingfield Jr. of Stantonsburg, who became president of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina in May, gave his views in an interview.

"If you take the number of physicians according to population the statewide situation is not too bad," he said. "But when you take the number of physicians in rural areas, say in Eastern North Carolina, we're near the bottom of the totem pole—as low or lower than Mississippi.

"Simply increasing the number of medical graduates will not alone solve the problem. The type of graduate and whether he is general practice-oriented and rural practice-oriented are most important. Providing the incentives to attract young physicians to general practice and rural areas is equally important."

The remedy Dr. Beddingfield prescribes will require changes at two levels:

1. Medical schools must give general practice and family medicine equal emphasis and stature with other specialties.

2. Communities must provide the better public facilities and services physicians, as well as other prospective residents, want for their families when they choose a place to live and work.

On those two points, many general practitioners and laymen concur. On a related observation, the need of an additional medical school, Dr. Beddingfield emphasized his opinion was strictly his own.

Dr. Beddingfield favors the establishment of a medical school at East Carolina University in Greenville. He feels strongly the proposed East Carolina U. med school would do much to relieve the rural doctor shortage.

"I'm personally very much in favor of it," he said, "but this is a personal viewpoint. The Medical Society has taken no position.

"As a first priority, we need to beef up the existing medical schools but this in itself is not enough. The ECU medical school is needed. I think the climate at East Carolina is more attuned to the grass roots needs of the people."

Can North Carolina, which already has the Bowman-Gray med school at Winston-Salem, the University of North Carolina med school at Chapel Hill and the Duke University med school at Durham, afford a fourth medical school?

Dr. Beddingfield answers yes: "We're talking about a state of 5 million—five of every 200 people in the U. S. lives in North Carolina. A fourth medical school is reasonable and feasible.

"One reason I think it is feasible is that we have such a fine array of community hospitals in Eastern North Carolina which could be utilized effectively in its program. These could also be utilized by the existing schools—if they would use them."

Dr. Beddingfield said medical schools "too long have neglected family medicine, especially community medicine, as it applies to rural North Carolina." He added, however, that there's been an encouraging "awakening of interest" in these subjects at the med schools in recent months.

"Although medical schools cannot dictate whether their graduates become family practitioners or other specialists, nor can they dictate the graduate's choice of practice location," I strongly feel," he said, "that with the proper climate on the part of the faculty and administration, the medical schools could indeed exert a more meaningful impact on meeting the medical needs of North Carolina than they have in the past.

"Another thing the medical school could do is make family practice a meaningful part of medical school training with the participation of able family practitioners in the teaching and not leave the total exposure to medical scientists who, although admittedly able, have little or no firsthand knowledge of front line medical problems."

Dr. Beddingfield, who was in general practice in Stantonsburg for nearly 18 years, said even with changes many communities could not expect to have doctors.

"I'm going to be realistic," he said. "Not every small rural community will have or should have a medical clinic or an M. D."

If a community can't support at least two doctors, it should consolidate its needs with neighboring communities, he explained, because one doctor cannot serve efficiently without a partner or some arrangement for relief.

The best arrangement, he said, would be partnerships or group practices serving an area.

"Most observers agree," he explained, "that higher quality medicine can be practiced by two, three or more MDs in a partnership or group arrangement. Such a group can serve a significant area much more effectively than the same number of doctors could if they practiced separately. This is because they share facilities such as lab and X ray, can rotate night and weekend duty to prevent physician fatigue and have readily available consultation.

"Good roads, readily available transportation, good communications, all lend themselves to such a joint venture between a group of communities."

Dr. Beddingfield, born in Clayton 46 years ago, speaks with warmth of rural North Carolina and family medicine. His father was a pharmacist, his mother a nurse, and their influence shaped his career.

He began his studies in 1940 as a student in the School of Pharmacy at Chapel Hill. In his senior year in pharmacy, he decided he wanted to be an M. D., transferred to pre-med and entered the University medical school in September, 1944. It was a two-year med school in those days. Beddingfield finished the UNC two-year course and transferred to the Harvard Medical School in Boston,

where he received his M. D. degree June 1948.

After two years in the Army Medical Corps, including a year at the station hospital at Fort Bragg, he was discharged June 30, 1950.

"I went straight to Stantonsburg," he said, "and hung out my shingle in general practice, solo."

"I'm a general practitioner by choice, not by default."

He picked Stantonsburg out of the many other locations he had considered, partly because of his wife. Mrs. Beddingfield, the former Lorraine Morre of Falkland, had taught school for a year in Stantonsburg and liked the town and its people The local doctor had just left because of overwork and had returned to a permanent career in military service.

And Stantonsburg was not far from Clayton, where her parents lived.

"We had both grown up in small towns in Eastern North Carolina," Dr. Beddingfield said, "and we liked small towns in Eastern North Carolina and still do."

But right from the start, the doctor's practice boomed, reaching the point he couldn't carry on alone. By 1952, he was looking for a partner. It took him until 1955 to find one. Dr. Jack Wilkerson joined him then and together they operated a four-bed obstetrics facility and clinic with full lab and X ray. In a town of 1,000 population, they had an active file of 12,000 patients' records.

Dr. Wilkerson, 1968-69 president of the North Carolina Academy of General Practice, had to leave Stantonsburg, however, because he had a child who needed courses not offered in the local public school. He moved his family and practice to Greenville.

Unable to ,serve so many patients alone, Dr. Beddingfield tried in vain to find a new partner. Only three of the more than 50 prospects he contacted even bothered to come to Stantonsburg for interviews, and their wives, raised in metropolitan areas, didn't want to locate there. Finally, at the end of 1967, Dr. Beddingfield closed his clinic and office and on January 1, 1968, accepted an invitation to join the Wilson Clinic, a multi-specialty group of 19 physicians, the second largest group practice in the state.

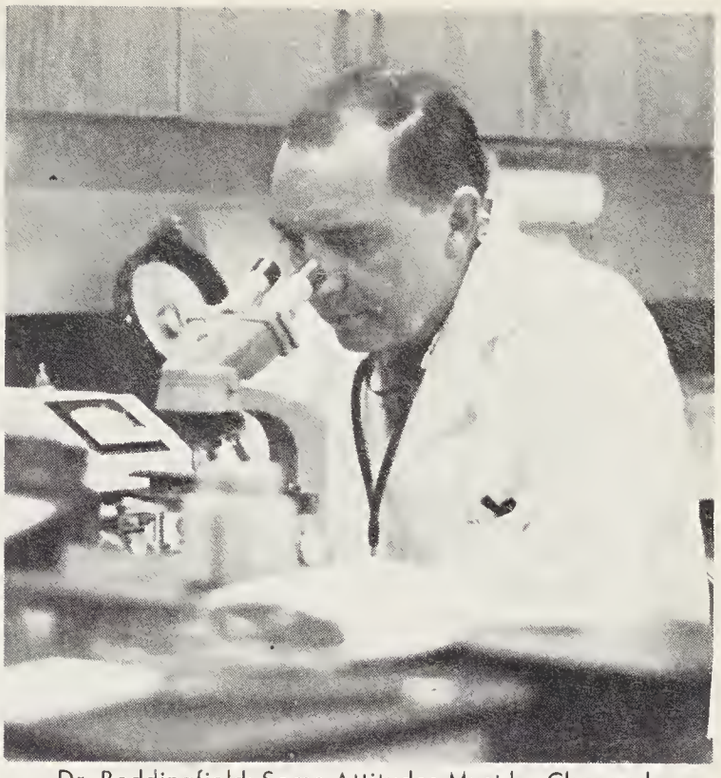
Since moving to Wilson, Dr. Beddingfield has given up obstetrics and pediatrics and largely restricted his practice to industrial medicine. "Industrial medicine," he noted, "is simply general practice on the blue collar man."

He still lives in Stantonsburg. He and his wife have three children—Ed III, 19, a freshman at UNC in Chapel Hill; Alice, 17, a senior at Saratoga Central High who will go to Chapel Hill as a college student next fall, and Gladys, 12, a seventh grader in Stantonsburg.

Stantonsburg now is without a doctor for the first time in 100 years.

"I would be in Stantonsburg doing general practice today," Dr. Beddingfield said, "if Dr. Wilkerson hadn't left, and Dr. Wilkerson would be there if the needs of his family could have been met in the existing local school system."

Dr. Beddingfield likes Stantonsburg. He belongs to many of its local organizations. His decision to give up his practice there was dictated by realities.



Dr. Beddingfield: Some Attitudes Must be Changed

"I found it impossible to meet the medical needs of the community within one person's physical capacities," he said.

North Carolina has approximately 4,000 practicing physicians. Approximately half of these list themselves as general practitioners. But Dr. Beddingfield said both the number and proportion of GPs are decreasing.

About 20 years ago, he said, about 75 percent of medical school graduates went into general practice. Today, he said, only about 25 percent go into general practice and the other 75 percent into research, other specialties or other phases of the profession.

"Communities," Dr. Beddingfield said, "must be willing to adopt the area concept of physician recruitment and make themselves more attractive to physicians."

But, he added, "Bleak though it is, it is not totally impossible for a rural community to get a physician."

At least two agencies can be helpful: The physician placement service operated by the State Medical Society, 203 Capital Club Bldg., Raleigh, serves as a clearing house for physicians seeking a location and communities seeking a physician. The other agency, Dr. Beddingfield said, is the Sears, Roebuck Foundation

The Sears Foundation, he explained, will conduct community surveys, determine needs and prospects for physicians, help determine what facilities and services are necessary, without charge. Doctors know the survey findings are valid and respond to them and communities can use the findings to solicit prospective doctors.

The Foundation has been instrumental in helping establish clinics in several North Carolina communities.

"They haven't got a magic formula," Dr. Beddingfield said, "but they can help."

—Jim Chaney

A Logical Way to Train More Doctors

The Case for a Medical School at East Carolina University

The logical way to educate the additional doctors required for adequate medical care in rural communities like those in Eastern North Carolina is to set up a medical school to serve Eastern North Carolina's needs. That, says an ECU medical educator, is why East Carolina is pressing its plans for a two-year medical school at Greenville that would supplement rather than duplicate the three existing medical schools in the state.

By Edwin W. Monroe, M.D.

At first glance, the worsening doctor shortage in North Carolina appears to be somewhat like the weather—that is we do little about it except talk.

Now, however, East Carolina University proposes to do more than talk about the increasing shortage of physicians in our state and especially within Eastern North Carolina.

Needless to say, the proposal presented by East Carolina University has not met with unanimous approval from the existing schools of medicine within our state or from the medical profession, many of whom interpret this proposal as a direct threat to the complex medical center at Chapel Hill.

In reaching a decision to plan the development of a medical education program at East Carolina University, we weighed carefully the existing strengths and resources of the University and of the Eastern region, keeping foremost in our mind the need of building a program that will utilize these assets in the most logical and economical fashion.

A Practical Approach

It would be much easier to plan and develop a complete four-year medical school with its own large teaching hospital. However, this is quite expensive and, for the time being, beyond the means of the state. Current estimates of the cost of completing such an ambitious program range from 40 to 100 million dollars over a 10-year period. Aside from the amount of money that would be required to accomplish this approach, the overriding consideration is the fact that the University is not ready for such a drastic step.

What East Carolina University is more than ready to do now is to plan an innovative program equivalent to the first two years of medical school.

We propose that existing undergraduate and graduate departments in the basic and behavorial sciences cooperatively participate in developing a curriculum in basic medical science.

The participation of these existing strong departments, further strengthened by additional state support, would permit the maximal utilization of current resources at the University in the education of freshmen and sophomore level medical students. We anticipate these students will be identified and counseled intensively during their last two years as undergraduates and will then move into the basic medical science curriculum.

This approach will be enriched by the interrelationships between these students and students in other health-related programs on the campus such as nursing, allied health, clinical psychology and the basic sciences.

One of the criticisms of our proposal from individuals who do not understand its full concept is the statement that these students will have no contact with clinical medicine during their educational experience at East Carolina. However, we plan to involve these students in a progressively increasing clinical experience in our area community hospitals and other health facilities such as medical health clinics, local health departments and Cherry Hospital. Actually, they will have had more clinical experience in a broader range of the health care system than similar students in an existing four-year program.

Shortages Show Needs

Eastern North Carolina must meet its own needs. This state is too large and too populous to expect that an adequate supply of manpower and services will flood evenly across North Carolina from a central fountain.

The East is a large rural area containing 15,000 square miles of land and 1,300,000 people. Interspersed throughout this vast area are several small cities ranging in size from 25,000 to 65,000 people.

Within the small cities of Eastern North Carolina are found health facilities and manpower of a quality and quantity almost comparable to similar communities in the Piedmont. This is not true in the rural areas of the East, however. Here we find 30 physicians per 100,000 people as compared to 96 per 100,000 in the metropolitan areas of the state. An ominous portent for the future is the fact that 22 percent of rural physicians are over 70 years of age and 40 percent are age 54 or older. Physician manpower projections to 1973 indicate this severe regional imbalance is expected to become worse.

Similar serious disparities are noted when comparing numbers of dentists, nurses, physical theapists and other allied health professionals in the East with those in other regions of North Carolina. A striking example of this is found in the fact that in 1967 there were 208 active physical therapists in the state; 16 of these were in the East as compared to 175 in the Piedmont.

Imbalance in The East

Any assessment of health manpower must include an assessment of educational resources to produce needed manpower. Here again the regional imbalance is striking and indicates at least some partial influence on the chronic manpower shortages in the East.

- Only two out of 21 diploma schools of nursing are found in this region; one out of eight baccalaureate nursing schools is located in the East — at East Carolina University.
- There are 16 baccalaureate programs in medical technology in North Carolina, but only two are located in Eastern North Carolina — at Wilmington College and East Carolina University.

• North Carolina has two programs to train physical therapists; these are at Duke University and the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

• This state has no program to produce occupational therapists and only one program for medical record librarians.

The same arguments now heard against the proposal to begin a medical school at East Carolina were used in an attempt to block the establishment of the School of Nursing at the University. This school was begun in 1960, became accredited in record time and now contributes more than 40 graduates a year to help alleviate the nursing shortage.

Doctors Are the Key

East Carolina programs in medical technology, social welfare, clinical psychology, vocational rehabilitation counseling, speech and hearing, and music therapy are all responses by the University to a recognized need in Eastern North Carolina. These are sound, accredited evidence of East Carolina's efforts to serve its region and its state.

Similarly, the University's new School of Allied Health Professions and Medical Education Center may be viewed as a valid response to regional needs. Physical therapists, occupational therapists, medical record librarians, dental hygienists, community health counselors and other allied health professionals will be trained in this School. The Medical Education Center will serve as a regional inservice and continuing education focus for the broad range of health professionals employed in the East.

When these planned programs in allied health are operational, East Carolina University will have the most comprehensive health training effort in North Carolina — except for one major deficit. This deficit is lack of the program to train physicians. Physicians are the key to our health care system, the anchor for the chain of helping manpower required in this day of modern medical care.

For Better Medical Care

Most of us are aware that better utilization of physical manpower will be necessary. We know that consolidation of health resources

Dr. Edwin W. Monroe

and facilities will be required. We cannot expect each small village or rural community to construct a hospital or even to support a clinic staffed by one harried general practitioner.

Rural areas will have to cooperate with each other in pooling their resources to obtain medical care. In some areas that now have little or no medical coverage this could lead to two or more counties joining forces to construct a well-equipped facility staffed by a group of physicians and an even larger staff of allied health professionals. From this focus comprehensive medical care could spread across an area 30 or more miles in any direction. Such a concept is feasible today because of improved transportation.

But where will the physicians come from to staff these rural centers as well as the developing regional centers in our small Eastern North Carolina cities?

North Carolina has almost 1,000 more doctors now than it did 11 years ago; however, the number engaged in private practice increased only about 200 in the past 11 years. Between 1957 and 1968 the proportion of physicians in North Carolina engaged in private practice actually decreased by 5 percent.

Why Another School?

We are told three existing medical schools — Duke, Bowman Gray and Chapel Hill — can expand to meet the needs of our state during the next 10 years.

The population of North Carolina in 1980 is projected to be six million persons. If you estimate the number of physicians that could be produced by the announced maximal expansion of these three medical schools and assume the same percentages of their graduates will go into practice in North Carolina as their experience has shown since 1954, our physician-population ration in North Carolina will be virtually the same in 1980 that it is today!

East Carolina University is ready to begin the task of developing a medical school. Sound planning is the first step. This will be followed by the establishment and operation of a two-year curriculum equivalent to the first two years of medical school.

We hope to produce students who will be oriented toward community practice — not basic research. It must be recognized, however, that no graduates of this program will be available for practice for at least eight years from the date that the planning and curriculum development begins. This is why we feel so strongly that we must commence now in order to help alleviate a shortage that will grow worse before it gets better.

In Focus on Health

Disease — Poverty — Ignorance. These three factors must be identified over and over again as being the major interrelated problems that cause an area or region to lag behind its more fortunate neighbors.

Attention to less than all predisposes only partial success, or even failure, of any attempts to correct imbalances within a state or the nation as a whole.

In striving to break the vicious cycle caused by the interplay of these three factors, perhaps improving the health status of deprived people is the most important step of all. For, good health is the foundation upon which all else is built.

Dr. Edwin W. Monroe is dean of the School of Allied Health Professions at East Carolina University, Greenville.

A "Special Impact" Program Promotes Rural Advancement

Federal Agencies, Local Leadership Join Forces to Create Opportunities

A special impact program, financed with OEO (Office of Economic Opportunity) money through FHA (Farmers Home Administration) is building opportunities in Bladen, Columbus, Hoke and Robeson counties. We asked newsman Dick Brown of Laurinburg, who has covered the Advancement story since its beginning last July, to wrap up the facts in this on-the-scene report.

By Dick Brown

The siren song that has lured thousands of rural North Carolinians to the cities is being muted in Bladen, Columbus, Hoke and Robeson counties through Advancement Inc., a federally-funded program aimed at halting out-migration.

Started a year ago with $1.3 million in OEO money channeled through the Farmers Home Administration, Advancement has moved into the four-county area in force to combat the alarming exodus of young men and women from the farms and small towns to the teeming ghettos.

Out-migrations from the counties involved in the pilot project reached its peak in the 1950-59 period when an estimated 45,000 persons left the area. The total dropped to approximately 18,000 during the 1960-67 period as inexpanded at the local level and jobs became more plentiful.

J. A. Singleton Jr. (left), chairman of Advancement Inc., at the Red Springs ball park with Tommy Umphlett, manager of the Red Springs Twins (center), Business Manager Matt Boykin and two members of the town's Carolina League ball club.

Building Opportunities

Under the energetic leadership of J. A. Singleton Jr. of Red Springs, who is also chairman of the Robeson County Board of Commissioners, Advancement has already spent almost $700,000 in the four counties in projects designed to provide job opportunities.

"The government recognized the seriousness of the problem," Singleton explained, "when it allocated funds for our program and a similar one in Kentucky. We feel that new industry is the only practical way to keep young people from migrating to the cities.

"If we can provide equal job opportunities, a large majority will stay at home, and many of those who have left will come back. With only one or two exceptions, our investments to date have been made in connection with industrial development."

According to Charlie Shackleford Jr., executive director of the non-profit corporation, 23 projects have already been approved by the 14-member board of directors which represents the four counties.

Creating More Jobs

These projects represent an investment of $1,127,136 — $672,606 in Advancement funds, plus $454,530 in matching funds from the county governments. They will provide from 2,400 to 6,000 jobs when completed.

The Advancement money has been spread throughout the four counties. It has been used to renovate abandoned school buildings at Carvers Creek, near Elizabethtown, and at Rockfish in Hoke County for industrial sites.

It has extended water and sewer lines to manufacturing plants at Red Springs, Lumberton, Tabor City, Whiteville and other communities and has helped in making possible a new technical institute in Bladen County.

A low-income housing project is being developed in Raeford with Advancement funds. Red Springs got a helping hand in landing a Class A professional baseball franchise in the Carolina

League when Advancement provided $10,000 to renovate the town ball park.

A Story of People

The real story of Advancement Inc. lies in the people it affects. They are the poverty-stricken, the tenant farmers, the day laborers—all with meager incomes hardly sufficient to provide food and bare necessities.

For the most part their families are large and the children are spreading like leaves in the winter winds to far off towns where jobs can be found. The breakdown of the family unit is often compounded by the extra expense of working in one place and maintaining a household in another.

"If I coulda gotten a decent job at home, I wouldn't have gone to New Jersey to work," a Lumbee Indian from Robeson County explained.

His words best reflect the plight of many of those who have moved out of Bladen, Columbus, Hoke and Robeson counties in the past seven years.

The impact of the out-migration has fallen chiefly on the nonwhite population—Indian and Negro in Robeson and primarily Negro in the three other counties.

The counties have been predominately agricultural and today's dearth of jobs stems mainly from the mechanization that has changed farming operations so drastically in the past decade.

Exit the Field Hand

The day of the field hand has passed and with it went the last glimmer of economic hope for thousands whose parents and grandparents grubbed a meager existence from the land.

Some have been able to find jobs with new industry that has begun to make an impact on the overall economy, but many more have been forced to move on to find employment.

In addition the going wage scale for ordinary farm labor, if such jobs were plentiful, would not be sufficient to keep many of the young people at home.

Only those too old to consider pulling up stakes and moving on, and the younger children still in school remain for the seasonal farm work that is available, and, with the passing of the older generation, many of the home fires will be completely extinguished.

Still it is the people like Mrs. Daisy Blue, who has raised 15 children in rural Bladen County, and Herbert and Bessie Locklear and their 13 sons and daughters in Robeson County, who are vital to a program such as Advancement.

"I'm doin' the best I can, and I still got three girls in New York and the rest is in Philadelphia and Wilmington.

"Some of them, I know, would like to come back if they could get jobs that paid decent, and the ones still livin' at home would stay if there was some place they could work."

Locklear, a lifelong tennant farmer, has seen nine of his 13 children leave for jobs in northeastern industrial plants. "Two are working at an ammunition factory in New Jersey and they tell me there's more Lumbee Indians from Robeson County up there than you can shake a stick at. Just about every one of them would like to be closer home if there was jobs."

Seeking an Industry

In Columbus County leaders of the Waccamaw Indians are working hard to locate a small industry in their area. Ernest Jacobs, who operates a store near the Waccamaw school, pointed out the community population had dropped from "about 200 families 20 years ago to 117 families today."

The Carvers Creek section of Bladen County is another typical example. In recent years its white population has fallen to 62 households from a high of approximately 150 families, and the proportion is about the same among Negro families. Its 100-year-old Ashwood Church closed its doors in 1963 and the long time community school was shut down 10 years ago.

In Hoke County, John F. Hobson works the night shift at a textile mill and his wife does housework during the day. Their combined pay checks total around $115 per week, but they lived with their nine youngest children in a four-room house that rented for $16 per month.

Facing the Challenges

These are the problems facing Advancement, Inc. "We knew what we were up against in the beginning," Chairman Singleton said, "and we knew we had to begin to move in a hurry to convince people we weren't just another government program bogged down in red tape."

The ink was hardly dry on the Advancement charter before nine projects were on the drawing boards, and the program was off to a start that has already attracted nationwide attention.

"Our first job, "Singleton recalled, "was to convince the government the money could best be spent on a number of small projects instead of on one major project that would have to be located in one county.

"We wanted everyone to be able to participate and we started off by allocating $75,000 to each county in either loans or grants. Since the initial allocations the directors have carefully considered other requests and our total expenditures today range from $278,960 in Bladen County to $119,236 in Robeson.

"A lot of work has gone underground in sewer and water projects, vital to attracting industry, but the major results will show up in employment statistics."

Less than 3 percent of Advancement's total appropriation has been budgeted for operating expenses, leaving most of the initial $1.3 million intact for field use.

With assurances that more money will be made available and on the basis of results to date, directors already have at least two long range projects of major impact in the planning stages.

One centers in the Lumber Bridge area of Robeson County, which is the hub of the nation's highest unemployment rate, and the other is in the Waccamaw section of Columbus County.

Both are still largely in the talking and negotiating stages, but either would revitalize areas that reflect the problems of outmigration and community deterioration on a national scale.

Rosy Ringed Egg Salad

SUMMER SALADS

The Carolina Homemaker

What better way to serve a variety of fruits, vegetables, even meats —than in a colorful salad? As an appetizer, a side dish, a dessert, or the main course of your meal, a salad brings lots of goodness to your table. Salads can be light or hearty, depending on the ingredients you choose.

Rosy Ringed Egg Salad

Aspic Ring:

4 cups vegetable juice
2 envelopes unflavored gelatin
1/4 cup cold water
1 cup finely chopped celery
1/2 cup sliced stuffed olives

Egg Salad:

6 hard-cooked eggs, coarsely chopped
1/2 cup chopped celery
1/4 cup minced onion
1/4 cup sliced stuffed olives
3/4 cup mayonnaise
1/2 teaspoon salt

Heat vegetable juice to boiling. Sprinkle unflavored gelatin over cold water and let stand 5 minutes. Add to hot vegetable juice and stir until completely dissolved. Cool until mixture begins to thicken. Encircle bottom of 6-cup ring mold with a row of sliced olives. Combine celery and gelatin mixture. Pour into ring mold. Chill until firm. Combine all ingredients for Egg Salad and chill. Unmold Tomato Aspic on salad greens; fill center with Egg Salad. Makes 6 servings.

Luncheon Chef Salad Bowl

2 medium heads lettuce
8 radishes, thinly sliced
4 green onions, with tops, thinly sliced
3 large ripe tomatoes, cut into 8 wedges each
3 cups cooked ham (about 1 pound), cut into 1-inch cubes
2 cups coarsely shredded Swiss cheese
Croutons
Salad Dressing

Wash and drain lettuce. Reserve outer lettuce leaves; tear remaining lettuce into bite-sized pieces. Combine torn lettuces, radishes, and green onions; toss lightly.

Line 6 individual salad bowls with lettuce leaves. For each salad, use 2 cups lettuce mixture and top with 4 tomato wedges, 1/2 cup ham cubes, and 1/3 cup shredded cheese. Top with croutons. Serve with dressing of your choice.

Spinach Salad with Bacon Dressing

6 slices bacon
1 tablespoon sugar
2 teaspoons corn starch
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/8 teaspoon pepper
1 tablespoon reserved bacon drippings
1/4 cup mayonnaise
1/2 cup water
1/4 cup vinegar
2 tablespoons minced onion
1 (10-ounce) bag fresh spinach, washed and cleaned

Cook bacon until crisp and reserve drippings. Blend sugar, corn starch, salt and pepper into reserved drippings in skillet. Then blend in mayonnaise. Combine water and vinegar. Slowly stir into mixture in skillet. Cook over medium heat, stirring constantly, 3 to 5 minutes or just until bubbly. Sprinkle onion and bacon over spinach. Add sauce and toss until spinach is well coated. Serve immediately. Serves 5.

Souffle Meat Salad

1 package (3 ounces) lemon-flavored gelatin
1 cup boiling water
1/2 cup cold water
1/2 cup salad dressing
2 tablespoons vinegar
1/4 teaspoon salt
Pepper, as desired
1/2 cup chopped celery
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
1 tablespoon grated onion
2 cups chopped cooked meat (cooked poultry or canned or cooked fish)
Salad greens

Dissolve gelatin in boiling water. Add cold water, salad dressing, vinegar, salt, and pepper. Beat until smooth. Chill until slightly thickened.

Whip until fluffy. Fold in celery, parsley, onion, and meat. Pour into a 1-quart mold. Chill until firm.

Unmold on salad greens.

Cottage Cheese and Vegetable Salad

1 1/2 cups cottage cheese
1/2 cup mayonnaise
1 1/2 teaspoons salt
2 cups diced carrot
2 cups thinly sliced celery
1 cup diced cucumber
1/2 cup chopped green pepper
1/2 cup sliced radishes
1/4 cup chopped onion
Lettuce leaves

Combine cottage cheese, mayonnaise and salt. Toss with cut vegetables. Chill. Mound on lettuce leaves. Makes 8 servings.

Lemon-Lime Salad

1 cup boiling water
1 (3-ounce) package lemon-flavored gelatin
1 (3-ounce) package lime-flavored gelatin
1 cup mayonnaise
1 cup commercial sour cream
1 cup cottage cheese
1 (8 1/2-ounce) can crushed pineapple
2 teaspoons prepared horseradish
1/2 cup chopped pecans

Pour boiling water over gelatin. Stir until gelatin is completely dissolved. Combine mayonnaise, sour cream, cottage cheese, pineapple, horseradish and pecans. Stir in hot gelatin, mixing well. Pour into 1 1/2-quart mold. Chill until set. Unmold. Makes 6 servings.

Frozen Fruit Salad

1 package (3 ounces) cream cheese
1/4 cup mayonnaise
1 tablespoon syrup from canned mandarin oranges
1 can (11 ounces) mandarin orange sections, drained
1 can (13 1/2 ounces) pineapple tidbits, drained
1 cup miniature marshmallows
1/3 cup halved drained maraschino cherries
1 envelope of dessert topping mix

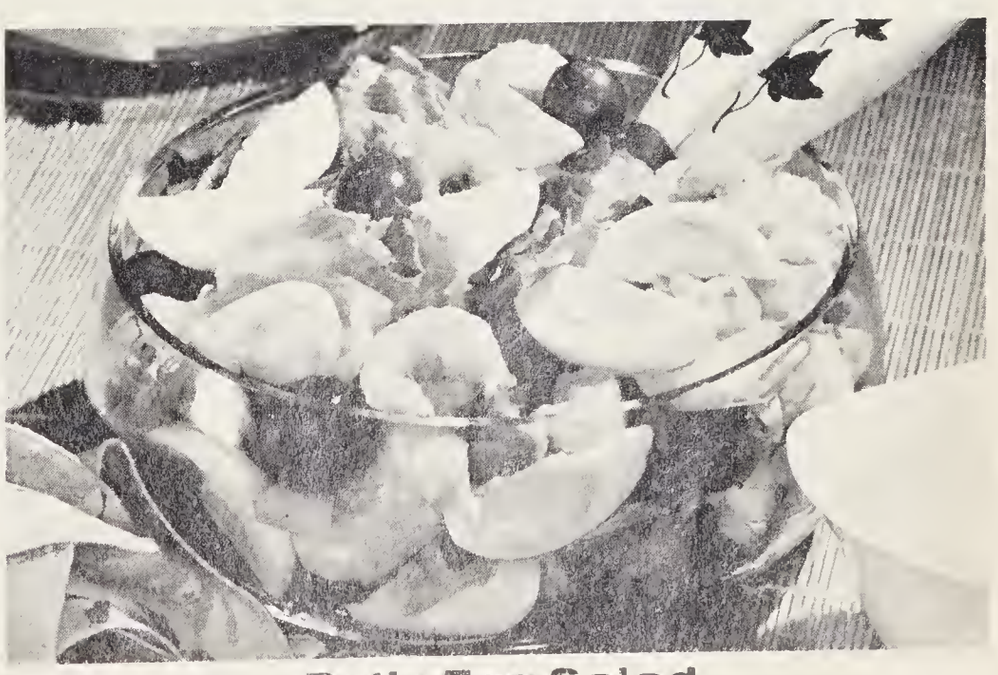
Blend cream cheese, mayonnaise and liquid from mandarin oranges until creamy. Add oranges, pineapple and marshmallow; combine gently but throughly.

Whip 1 envelope of dessert topping mix as directed on package label. Fold whipped topping and cherries into the fruit mixture. Pour in a 1 1/2-quart mold and freeze overnight. Dip in warm water to unmold.

Patio Egg Salad

2 quarts chilled salad greens
6 hard-cooked eggs, quartered
1 pound cleaned, cooked shrimp
8-10 cherry tomatoes
1 cup sliced celery
3/4 cup mayonnaise
1/4 cup chili sauce
1/4 cup minced parsley
Lemon wedges

Tear salad greens into bite-sized pieces and place in large salad bowl. Add eggs, shrimp, tomatoes and celery; toss. Combine chili sauce and mayonnaise and serve with salad. Garnish with minced parsley and lemon wedges, if desired. Makes 6 servings.



Patio Egg Salad

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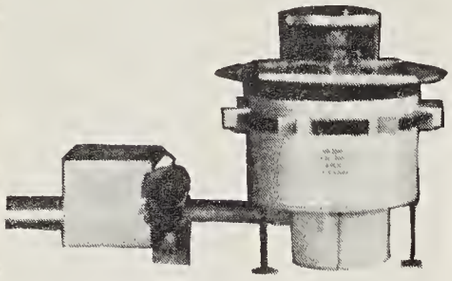

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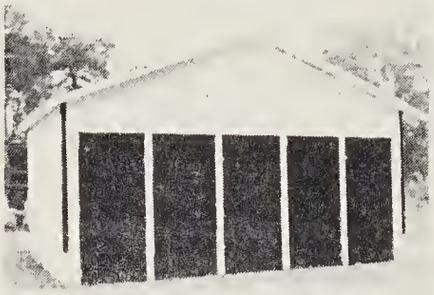

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Send 65 cents in coin (no stamps) for each pattern to: CAROLINA FARMER, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N.Y. 10011. For first class mail, add 15 cents for each pattern.

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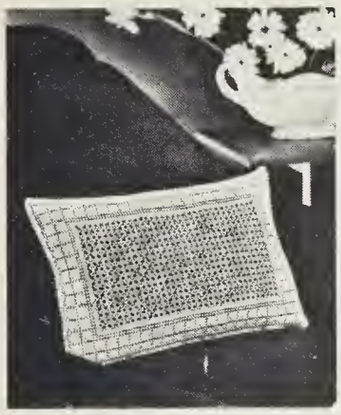


Pillow

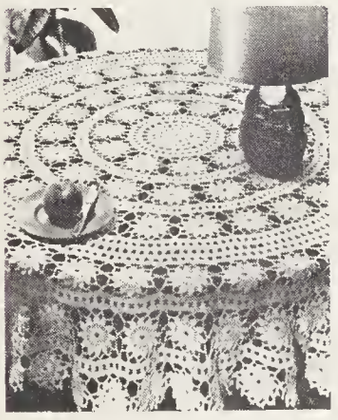
This airy pillow cover is crocheted in a filet design with picot edging. Pattern is for 11½" x 15½" pillow.

Afghan

The "Cottage Garden" afghan gives a new twist to "granny" plot. Motif uses three colors of yarn.

Wall Hanging

This fanciful embroidered village is a friendly wall hanging for display in an entry hall or living room.



Tablecloth

Alternate rounds of flower medallions and bands make this lacy crocheted tablecloth. Finished size is 60".

To:
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Raleigh, N.C. 27602

This pattern offer expires September 15, 1969.

Please send me the pattern instructions I have checked below. I am enclosing a long, stamped, self-addressed envelope bearing a 6-cent stamp. (Two such envelopes are required for more than 4 patterns).

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- ☐ Afghan
- ☐ Wall Hanging
- ☐ Tablecloth

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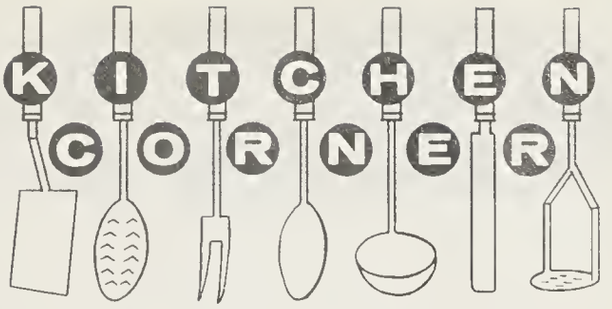


Favorite Salad Dressing

For all those fresh green salads this summer, Kitchen Corner has the perfect homemade salad dressing. Mrs. Howard R. Taylor of Aulander writes that her salad dressing is delicious and very economical to prepare. She suggests that you use it over meats as well as salads.

The Taylor's home is served by Roanoke Electric Membership Corporation, Mrs. Taylor's father, John R. Phelps of Aulander, was one of the first subscribers in that area. Mrs. Taylor writes "he worked many, many hours to help establish this wonderful service for rural people and it is still dear to all of us who use it . . ."

If you have a favorite recipe you'd like to share through this column, send it to: Betty McBride, Kitchen Corner, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. 27602. Tell us something about yourself and family and give us the name of your electric membership corporation. We pay $2 for the recipe chosen monthly for this column.

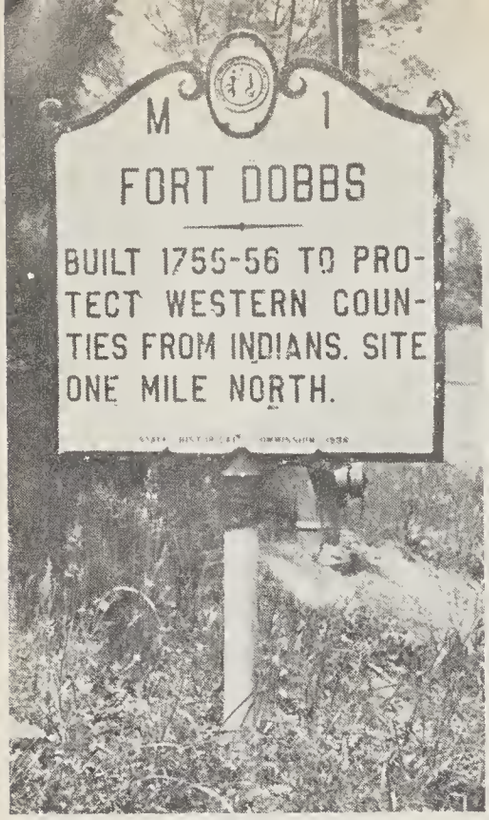
CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE

Submitted by Mrs. Howard R. Taylor,
Rt. 1, Aulander, N. C.

FAVORITE SALAD DRESSING

1 cup ketchup
2 cups sugar
1 cup Mazola corn oil
4 tablespoons worchestershire sauce
2 onions grated
1/2 cup wine vinegar
Garlic salt (may be used to taste)

Heat and simmer for 10 minutes. May be stored in or out of refrigerator.



Fort Dobbs Recalls Frontier History

Restoration Efforts Keep Interest Alive In Old Iredell Site

Things are brewing at old Fort Dobbs in Iredell County.

The folks there aren't preparing for an Indian attack or another skirmish with the French. Instead, they're working toward the restoration of the 18th. century frontier outpost.

Fort Dobbs was the home base for the company of some 50 rangers who patrolled the frontier from some time in 1755 or 1756 until it was dismantled in 1764.

It was also a place of refuge for the early settlers in the days when Cherokees and Catawbas roamed unmolested through the forests of North Carolina.

The site was an excellent place for a fort. This is apparent even today when all is quiet around it as it stands in the midst of cultivated fields and sloping hills — an excellent vantage point to detect the enemy.

After it was abandoned in 1764, the building is said to have stood there until well after the American Revolution. And it was used during that time as a rendezvous point for the milita men.

Tradition has it that the logs from which the fort was built were later used to build a school nearby.

A 1756 description says the fort was an "oblong square," 53x40 feet with "opposite angles" 24 feet and 22 feet, 24½ feet high, with three stories, made of logs ranging upward from 16 inches to six inches. It was "Beautifully scituated (sic) in the fork of the Fourth Creek, a tributary of the Yadkin."

Fort Dobbs was built by Hugh Waddell, captain of the Rangers, and named for Arthur Dobbs, colonial governor who persuaded the Assembly to make an appropriation for building it.

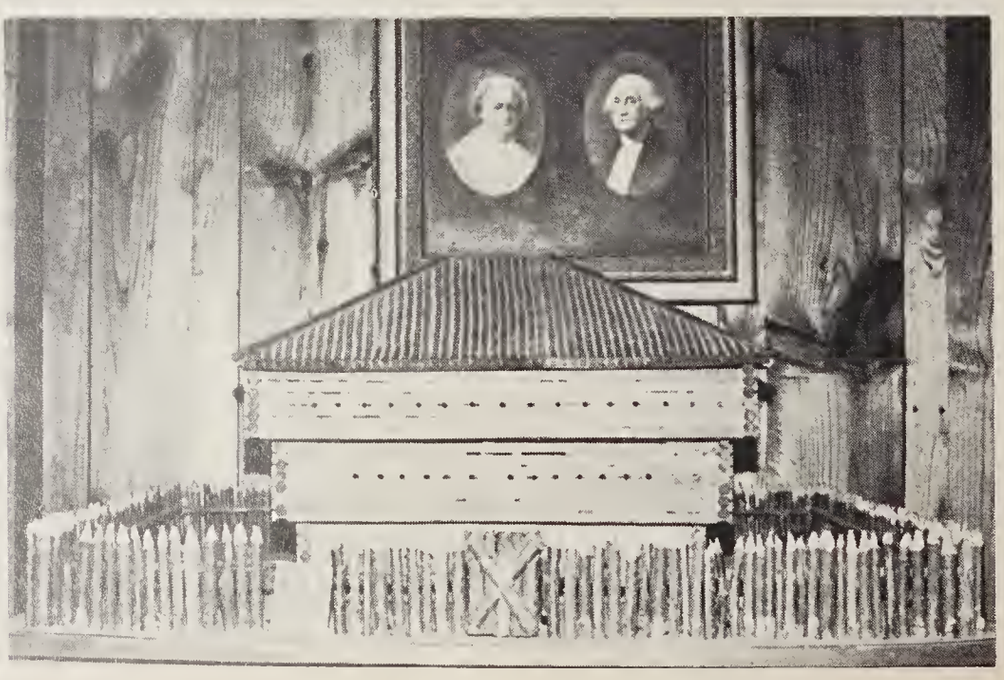
Flurries of interest have kept alive efforts to restore the old fort. One period of strong interest came in 1849, when a well near the fort was excavated to a depth of 40 feet in an unsuccessful attempt to find a brass cannon.

Another period of interest was just before World War I, when ceremonies were scheduled annually at the site each Fourth of July for several years. During this period, the Fort Dobbs Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) obtained possession of the fort site and several acres of land around it.

Mrs. C. V. Linney of Statesville, a member of the Fort Dobbs committee from the Fourth Creek chapter of DAR, said the site was purchased by DAR in 1910.

"The chapter used to grow cotton on the land to raise funds for excavation," she said. "We're doing just a little bit at the time."

A model of what Ft. Dobbs may have looked like inside the DAR chapter house.



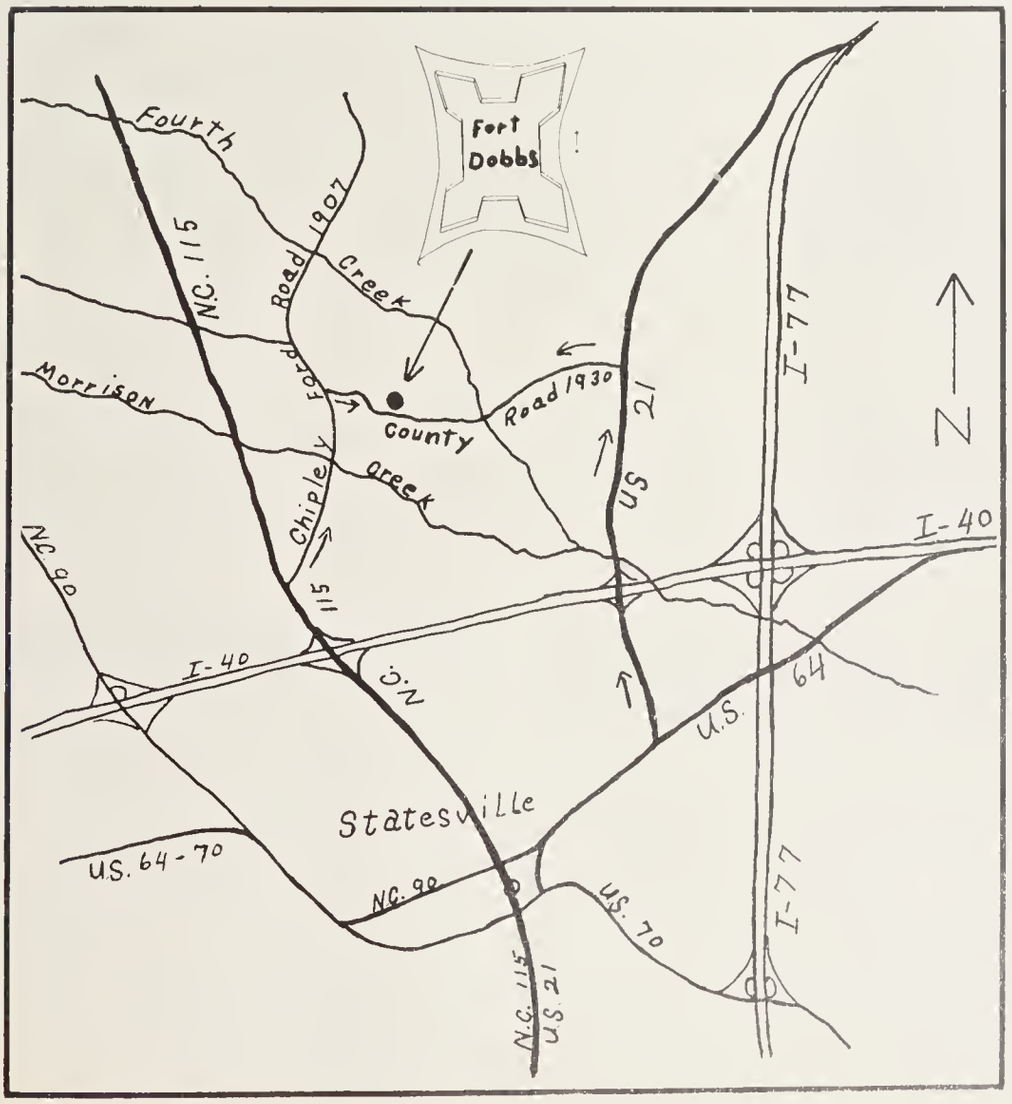
Mrs. C. V. Linney of Statesville: "We're doing just a little bit at the time."

Recent study of the traditional site by Stanley South, archeologist for the division of historical sites of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History, has confirmed the site location.

In the summer of 1967, he examined a depression said to have been the cellar of the fort and found broken pieces of pottery which he identified as coming from the Moravian town of Bethabara. He also found a few pieces of clay pipes as were used by soldiers of that period.

During the summer of 1968, he came back for 10 days and with local help uncovered the outlines of three sides of a moat, or dry ditch. Such ditches, with breastworks formed by the dirt removed from them were usually an integral part of the forts of that period and were a must outside the walls of the fort.

Today standing on the land near the traditional site of Fort Dobbs is a small, log chapter house of the DAR started in 1924, and served by Davie EMC headquartered in Mocksville. Three chapter meetings are held there each year, according to Mrs. Linney.



Future plans call for a visitor center and museum, and for the restoration of the fort—if plans of the original structure can be determined.

Plans also call for the acquisition of more of the land around the setting. Part of the land could possibly be developed into a park or Piedmont botanical garden.

Such long-range projects would be spread over 10 years or more and would cost in the neighborhood of $200,000. Immediate plans, however, call for further archeological work.

The moat whose outlines have been discovered is to be excavated carefully and a search made for more artifacts. The cellar of the fort, barely outlined by South in 1968, will also be excavated and studied carefully, as will the well that was excavated in 1849.

The State Department of Archives and History has estimated such an undertaking will cost approximately $10,000 and will take at least three months.

Mrs. Linney said $7,000 must be raised locally to match $3,000 from the Smith-Richardson Foundation.

Contributions should be mailed to the Iredell Historical Society in Statesville. Fort Dobbs would welcome reinforcements.

Ed Brown Jr.

How Can a Teenager Gain Acceptance by Students at a New School?

"Being a minister's daughter I have had several experiences in switching schools. I have found that young people are wary of newcomers into their world. They are already unsure of their standing in other's sight and are afraid of losing out to the novelty of 'being new.' They are also afraid of a new person's opinions of them. So, the first impulse is hostility. They believe the new person has no right to disrupt their old way of life. Likewise, the new person feels inadequate and unwanted. I find that the best possible means of overcoming hostility and snubbing is to make the first move yourself. Say 'Hi, my name is————. What's yours?' Then take it from there. Most importantly, be yourself. Act naturally. Do not be afraid of 'all eyes on you.' The quicker you fit in the groove and adjust, the quicker your newness wears off."

Sandi Huggins
Rt. 3, Box 311
Windsor

Sandi is 18 years old and a senior at Bertie High School. Her hobbies are journalistic writing and writing poems. Her parents, the Rev. and Mrs. Henry M. Huggins, are served by Roanoke Electric Membership Corporation.

"First of all, if a new student is not accepted by the students, he must try to do his best to follow along with the rest of the class. He should join clubs and participate in other class activities. Students will get to know him better this way. If he keeps his grades up and does not lag behind, he will be more popular with his friends. But most of all he must have a friendly personality toward others."

Rose Tart
Rt. 2
Dunn

Rose is 14 years old and attends Meadow High School. Her hobbies are sewing, cooking and reading. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ray F. Tart, are served by South River Electric Membership Corporation.

"If a person feels unaccepted he is often self-conscious and afraid of his new school. Don't try to hide or feel sorry for yourself. Always have a kind word and a smile for everyone. Find out the interests of some of your classmates and strike up a friendly conversation with them. Don't build a barrier between you and them. Be a good citizen and a good sport and take part in group activities."

Toni Stikeleather
Rt. 8, Box 404
Statesville

Toni is 13 years old and in the 8th grade at Monticello Elementary School. She enjoys writing, reading and swimming. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Stikeleather, are served by Davie Electric Membership Corporation.

"People like and respect you for what you really are. Prove to the students that you want their friendship. Give them a sunny smile and a friendly hello and you will be surprised at the way they respond. Don't be shy, join in the groups and participate in what they are doing. They need your friendship as much as you need theirs."

Gerald Johnson
Rt. 1, Box 423
Harmony

Gerald is 14 years old and a freshman at North Iredell High School. His hobby is fishing. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Reece Johnson, are served by Davie Electric Membership Corporation.

Teen ROUNDTABLE

If you have a good answer, send it to THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE, The Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N.C. 27602 at once. Tell us a few facts about yourself—your age, school, hobbies, etc. Include your parents' name, and the name of the electric membership corporation serving you. If your answer is published, we will send you $5.

If you want to submit a question, send it along for our statewide panel to answer. For each question used, the sender will get a $5 check. Jot yours down and send it to us right away.

NEXT QUESTION

If a boy in service is going overseas, should a girl continue to go steady with him?

This question was submitted by Robert Daye, who will be receiving $5 from THE CAROLINA FARMER. Robert is 17 years old and attends Roxboro High School. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Washington Daye, are served by Piedmont Electric Membership Corporation.

Farm Family of the Year

The Richard J. Jenks of Rt. 2, Apex, in Wake County are North Carolina's new FHA Farm Family of the Year.

Richard, his wife Monnie and their three children, Richard Jr., 12, Sonya, 10, and Penny, 4, received the Farmers Home Administration award May 29 in Raleigh at a ceremony attended by approximately 400 North Carolina agricultural leaders, officials, farmers, rural residents and friends.

Fourth District Congressman Nick Galifianakis of Durham was the principal speaker at the sixth annual affair. Others participating included Bruce H. Eaker of Woodsdale, chairman of the FHA State Advisory Committee; Melvin H. Hearn of Raleigh, FHA state director, and James V. Smith, national FHA administrator.

The FHA Farm Family of the Year award is made to the FHA farm family which demonstrates the most outstanding achievement in the state in farming methods, financial progress, family living, property investment and resourcefulness in overcoming adversities.

Richard Jenks grew up on a tenant farm in Harnett County and married a high school classmate, Monnie O'Quinn. They began married life as tenants—first near Lillington and later in Wake County's Olive Chapel community near Apex.

They wanted a farm of their own and, saving carefully, they turned to the FHA and eventually got a farm ownership loan. In January, 1966, Richard, then 26, and Monnie, then 25, and their children finally realized their dreams.

The Jenks family is active in community affairs and in Olive Chapel Baptist Church. Last year the Jenks were first runners-up in the Grange Family of the year program.

Congressman Galifianakis said, "Community activities and self-improvement rank high on the list of activities of this family."

Last year, the Jenks tended 20 acres of corn for silage and a 32-cow dairy herd. They have two tractors and equipment, an irrigation system and a combine. Richard, who took courses in masonry and wiring at the local high school's vocational agriculture department, used his knowledge to build his own dairy barn.

"I commend and congratulate the Jenks family for the contribution they have made to the land and to the American way of life," Galifianakis said. "I commend the Farmers Home Administration for its perception in recognizing and honoring this great family."

Richard is a deacon in Olive Chapel Baptist Church. He has taught the adult men's Sunday school class and serves on several committees. Monnie, a former financial secretary of the church, is primary Sunbeam leader and president of the mission action group of the Women's Missionary Union.

The FHA Farm Family of the Year program was started six years ago. The state winner is selected from seven district winners chosen from nominations for all 100 North Carolina counties.

Poems From the Mail Box

The Planter

The pumpkin seeds are planted
In a crooked little row.
My grandson was the planter
And with his little hoe
He'd make a hole and plant a seed
Then wait to see it grow.
"How long will it take?" he asks.
A long time, I explain.
"But will I get my jack-o-lantern
In time for Halloween?"

Mrs. Edna Sawyer
Havelock

A Touch of Love

Love is hard to see
But love we can feel and understand
In the soft touch of a gentle hand
In the gentle touch of a mother's hand

Ila Belle McMillan
Rt. 2, Black Creek

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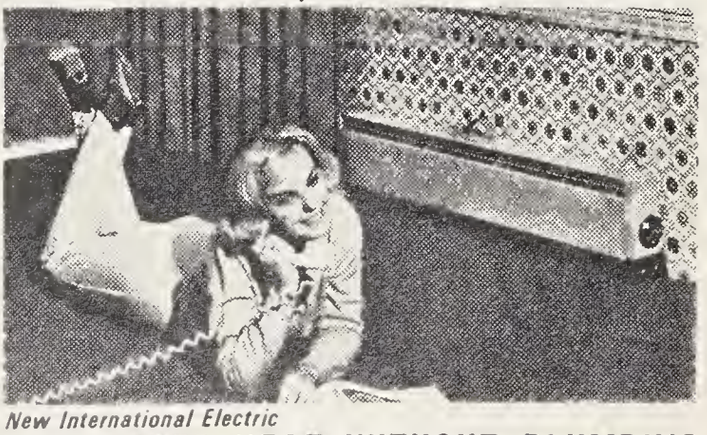

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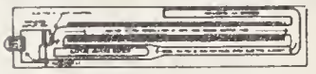

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Lumbee River's D. J. Dalton Stresses Rural Advancement

RURAL ELECTRIC PROFILE

Red Springs is an attractive town with well-kept homes and tree-lined streets. It is a thriving business center in a four-county area where much has changed and is changing. It is the home of a business growing in service to meet the area's growing needs.

Lumbee River Electric Membership Corporation and its manager, D. J. Dalton, have been serving the area nearly 30 years, and for the past 20 years Lumbee River EMC has been one of Red Springs leading corporate citizens.

Lumbee River EMC built its headquarters in Red Springs in 1949 when it moved from Raeford. The present large, low and long brickfaced building, expanded to its present size in 1955, sits back from the street on a well-groomed lawn beside NC 211 only about one-third mile from the center of town. The business it houses works for more than 10,000 consumer-owners in sections of Cumberland, Hoke, Robeson and Scotland counties.

Dalton, a soft-spoken executive and community leader, is a pioneer in rural electrification in North Carolina. He helped organize Lumbee River EMC and he has managed its operations throughout its eventful history.

He and Lumbee River have made rural electrification stand for more than electric service; they have made it stand for community development and the over all betterment of the rural areas they serve.

David Joseph Dalton was born in Robeson County June 14, 1906, the son of David James and Susan Bell Dalton, and was reared there as one of a family of 10 children about six miles from his present Hoke County home. His father was a farmer and saw mill operator who had moved to North Carolina from Virginia.

Dalton has a brother, Dr. B.B. Dalton of Asheboro, and five living sisters—Mrs. Roger Riggins of Hamlet, Mrs. Mary McBride of Raeford, Mrs. W. L. Gibson of Red Springs, Mrs. Tom Carrown of Maxton and Mrs. Rudy Simpson of Lumberton.

Dalton graduated from high school in Red Springs in 1927 and attended the University of North Carolina, where he studied mechanical engineering, for three years.

From Chapel Hill he went to Newport News, Va., to take a mechanical engineering job in the shipyard. He was there five years.

While at Newport News he met Miss Elizabeth Spivey of Suffolk, Va. She was a school teacher. They got married Dec. 26, 1935, and moved after their marriage to a 250-acre farm Dalton had bought in Hoke County, and there they still live.

Their present home, built in 1953 after an earlier house was destroyed by fire, is trim and roomy with an all-electric kitchen, built-in range and oven and a heat-pump for cooling in summer and heating in winter.

The Daltons have two children. Their son Billy lives nearby with his wife and two children, Lisa, 8, and David,3. Billy works in Aberdeen and does some farming on the side. Their daughter Betty and her husband Max Burr live in Cheraw, S. C.

Dalton rents out his farming operations, but he has farmed in his time.

He was farming when he got started in rural electrification.

On his return to North Carolina from Newport News, he took a job with the Laurinburg Production Credit Association as Hoke County supervisor and when off duty raised cotton, tobacco, corn and beans on his farm.

In 1937, after two years with Production Credit, he went full-time into farming.

"I was farming and trying to get electricity out here at the same time," he recalled.

The best chance for Blue Springs community seemed to lie with the then new Pee Dee Electric Membership Corporation at Wadesboro and in getting a line built from Old Hundred and Giho near Hamlet out through Scotland County into Hoke. Dalton wrote to REA in Washington. Pee Dee EMC wrote. The county agricultural and home demonstration extension agent wrote. Mrs. Dalton and others in the Blue Springs community also wrote.

As a result, REA sent a field man. A meeting was held in Raeford and directors were elected to form a rural electric cooperative. At the same time the REA field man met with a group in Cumberland and Sampson counties. That meeting led to the organization of South River Electric Membership Corporation at Dunn.

Following the Raeford meeting, the directors of the new co-operative asked Dalton to serve as coordinator for the project. On June 27, 1940, the co-op was chartered as Lumbee River EMC and Dalton was employed as manager. Members were signed up and an application for an REA loan prepared. A group, including Dalton, delivered the application to Washington in person rather than let it go routinely by mail.

Dalton had share-cropped out his farm and now he gave all his time and energies to getting the new EMC underway. Later he rented out the farm. An EMC office was established at Raeford. Lumbee River operated from Raeford until it moved to more centrally located Red Springs in 1949.

The area Lumbee River serves has changed in many ways in the past three decades.

The changes have been particularly striking in farming.

As farms grew larger and more mechanized, displaced tenant farmers and farm laborers had to find other jobs to support their families. Some found work in industries like B. F. Goodrich, Stedman Manufacturing Corp., Spring Mills. John Mansville Products Corp., Burlington Industries and the many other plants located in Lumberton, Raeford, Red Springs, Wagram, Laurinburg,

Maxton and Aberdeen, but many moved away to the cities or became victims of a rural economic blight.

Dalton said that but for the organization or rural electric service the rural loss would have been even greater.

"I don't think there's any question," he said, "but that if there was no rural electric service we'd have less people living in rural areas. They'd all be in the towns."

World War II forced the EMC to drastically curtail its construction operations. After the war, the EMC had a backlog of 800 miles of lines waiting to be built.

"We've been building ever since," Dalton said. "We add about 600 to 700 members a year."

Most of the consumer-members today use five times as much electricity as homes formerly used, he said.

"Homes now," Dalton pointed out, "are larger and better. Most of them are brick. Many are all-electric. We have over 600 all-electric homes on our system. Electric heat is gaining favor very rapidly.

"There are very few small tenant houses any more. Most of them are completely gone, either torn down or being used for storage."

The people who used to live in the tenant houses largely have migrated.

"They're the people we've lost to the cities," Dalton said.

Lumbee River EMC was chartered in 1940 and began service in April, 1941, with 475 miles of line serving 1,200 members.

Its present directors are: W. B. Branch, Rt. 2, Lumberton; E. L. Cook, Rt. 3, Fayetteville; Cecil S. Dunn, Rt. 1, Lumber Bridge; Eli F. Murray, Rt. 2, Laurinburg; Charlie Pendergrass, Rt. 3, Raeford; W. H. Powell, Rt. 2, Rowland; Hubert R. Prevatte. Rt. 1, Pembroke; Elias Rogers, Rt. 1, Red Springs, and Neil A. Watson, Rt. 1, Maxton.

Cook is president; Powell, vice president; Dunn, secretary, and Watson, treasurer.

In the past 10 years, Lumbee River EMC's membership has grown from 7,885 at the end of 1958 to 10,576 at the end of 1968 and members have more than doubled their use of electricity, thus reducing the average per kwh cost.

D. J. Dalton: A service begun by people to serve themselves serves area's growth.

The EMC has repaid $1,710,-017.75 of the $4,961,432.09 it has borrowed over the years from REA, plus $1,105,304.10 in interest and $568,491.98 in advance payments. It has increased member equity capital in its total plant investment from 19.11 percent at the end of 1958 to 22.73 percent at the end of 1968, assigned $1,490,274.77 in margins and retired $586,073.60 in capital credits to members.

In addition to homes and farms, Lumbee River serves several housing developments, trailer parks, 16 schools, 111 churches and 358 commercial and industrial concerns, including seven large load operations. Its low-cost service has made possible a number of local agri-business industries such as feed mills.

"Most of the industries we serve," Dalton said,"have been organized by people in the area."

One of the largest housing developments Lumbee River serves is near Lumberton, and the EMC is now installing underground service for a 150-home development near Wagram in Scotland County. It also serves several of its trailer parks with underground facilities.

A new large trailer park to be served undergound by Lumbee River is under construction between Raeford and Fayetteville, and many more are planned.

"I don't think there's any question but that we're going to go into underground service in a big way from now on," Dalton said. "With the ice storms and tornadoes, we just had both, it's a practical thing to do. It will eliminate a lot of trouble with outages."

Lumbee River's family of members includes many Lumbee Indians and Dalton said they are an important part of the EMC family.

"I expect about one-third of our members are Indians," he said. "Most of them live in the Pembroke area of Robeson County although they can be found all over the state. They're very loyal members and good to work with."

Active in community affairs, Dalton is a member of the Raeford Chamber of Commerce and the Blue Springs Rural Development Association and he has served as county chairman of the Hoke County Rural Development Association. He is also a charter member of the Raeford Lions Club and a director of the First Union National Bank of Red Springs.

He and Mrs. Dalton attend Bethel Presybterian Church, where he has served as an elder more than 20 years.

Dalton has found a lifetime of satisfaction in his work with the people of his service area. His greatest satisfaction has come, he said, in "rendering a service to (Lumbee River's) 10,000 members and working with them in most every other way that we can."

Lumbee River EMC's members are important people in D. J. Dalton's life.

In Lumbee River EMC, the members come first.

HALE!

Industrial Age

A talkative worker spent most of his time bemoaning the fact that fortune seemed to smile on everybody but him. When another employee with less seniority was promoted, he complained: "It's the same old story. The other guys get all the breaks. When is my ship ever going to come in?"

"Perhaps," suggested a fellow worker, "it will be when you learn that steam has replaced wind."

Complications

One busy morning, it took a long time for the doctor to see all the patients in his waiting room. The last patient was an old man, and the doctor apologized to him for the delay.

"I don't mind the waiting so much," said the old man, "but I thought you would prefer to treat my ailment in its early stages."

"Next time I'm having a nightmare don't wake me!"

Popular Fellow

A farmer was detained for questioning about an election scandal. "Did you sell your vote?" the attorney asked.

"No sir, not me," the farmer protested. "I voted for that there fella 'cause I liked him."

"Come, now," threatened the attorney. "I have evidence that he gave you five dollars for a vote."

"Well, now," the farmer said "it's plain common sense that when a fella gives you five dollars you like him."

"Why this is marvelous, this year radishes will cost us only 90¢ a bunch and tomatoes 60¢ each."

Beyond Explanation

The woman had spent the whole afternoon trying to balance her checkbook. When her husband came home, she handed him four neatly typed sheets, with items and costs in their respective columns. He read them over carefully:

"Milkman, $1.25; cleaners, $4.67, etc." Everything was clear except one item reading ESP, $24.49.

Warily he asked, "What does ESP mean?"

"Error some place," she explained.

Dear Old World

The teacher asked Johnny if the world was round. He answered "No."

"Is it flat?"

"No."

"If it isn't round and it isn't flat, what is it?"

"Daddy says it's crooked."

The Problem

This lady is married to the town's ne'er-do-well, and she calls him Theory because he seldom works.

Three Strikes

After four swings at the golf ball, none of which connected, the woman golfer turned to her instructor. "Am I out?" she asked "Or do I walk?"

Mystery of Creation

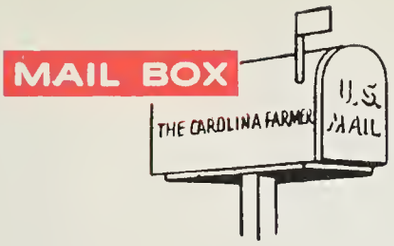
"Why did God make women so beautiful and yet so dumb.?" asked George of his wife.

"Well," replied the wife, "He made us beautiful so you would love us and dumb so we would love you."

Generation Gap

Marvin was a playful middle-aged wolf who, standing close to an attractive blond on the bus, inquired: "Where have you been all my life?"

She looked him over coolly and replied, "Well, for the first half of it, I wasn't even born!"



I appreciate your magazine so much. The first thing, the cover page, especially if it's a mother horse and her colt . . . Then I turn to the patterns and recipes. I love to knit and usually like to cook.

Mrs. Burke Cochran
Rt. 2, Troy

I enjoy The Carolina Farmer very much. I would like very much for pen pals to write me. I am 11 years of age. I would like to write to girls of my age and shut-in people who enjoy the Carolina Farmer.

Janet Church
Rt. 1, Box 216
Vilas, N. C. 28692

I am always delighted to receive The Carolina Farmer and enjoy reading most every word of it. Here's to more and bigger Homemaker sections.

Luty G. Parlier
Rt. 1, Lenoir

I enjoy the patterns and recipes in The Carolina Farmer.

Mrs. R. V. Isaacs
Rt. 7, Mt. Airy

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Mrs. John Blanton
Teachey

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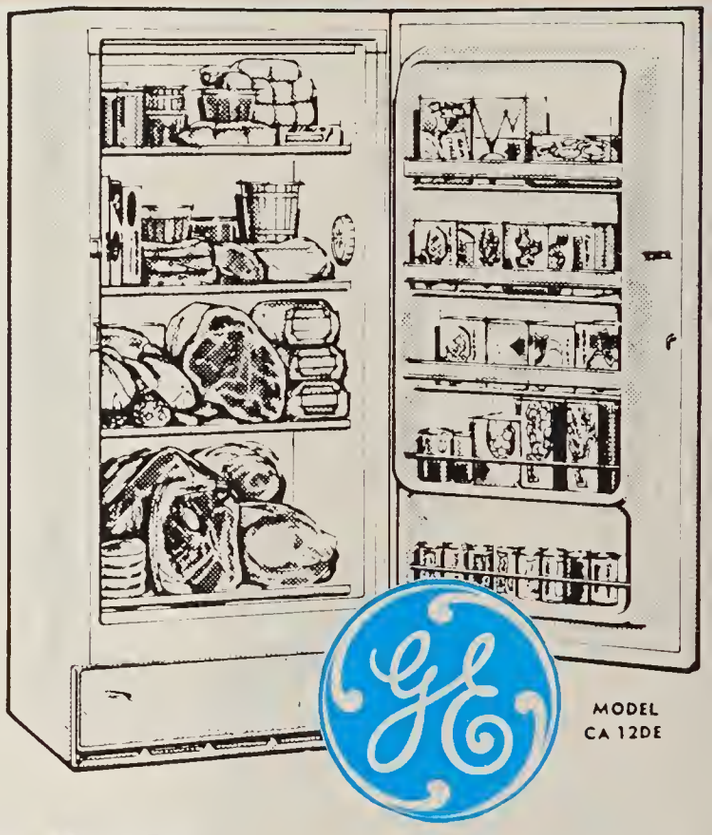

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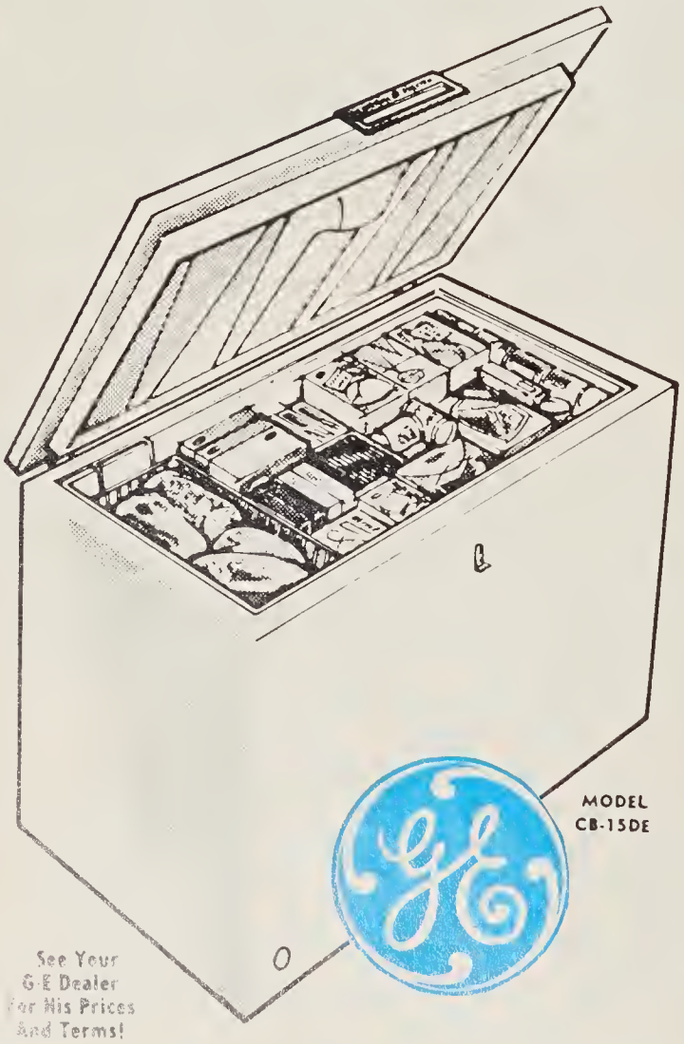

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